

DAN

With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden's Fables*.
3. A wench; a country lass.
The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child.
Gay's Prologue to What d'ye call it.
DAMSON. *n. f.* [corruptly from *damsel*.] A small black
plant. See DAMASCENE.
My wife desired some *damsels*.
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shak. H. VI*.
DAN. *n. f.* [from *dominus*, as now *dan* in Spanish, and *domna*,
Italian, from *domina*.] The old term of honour for men; as
we now say *master*.
This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signor Junio's giant dwarf, dan Cupid. *Shakespeare*.
Dick, if this story pleases thee,
Pray thank dan Pope, who told it me. *Prior's Alma*.
TO DANCE. *v. a.* [*danser*, Fr. *danzar*, Span. as some think
from *tanza*, Arabic, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive
from Greek, thinks, from *dance*.]
1. To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to
the sound of instruments.
What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he dances,
he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Sh. Mer. W. of Windsor*.
TO DANCE Attendance. *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and
obsequiousness.
Men are sooner weary to dance attendance at the gates of
foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own ma-
gistrates. *Raleigh's Essays*.
It upbraids you
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus dance attendance for a word of audience. *Dryd. Clem*.
TO DANCE. *v. a.*
1. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.
Thy grandfire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shak. Tit. Andron*.
That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rap't heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Beside my threshold.
In pellucencies the malignity of the infectious vapour *danceth*
the principal spirits. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 333.
DANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in
concert, regulated by music.
Our dance of custom, round about the oak of Herne the
hunter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and
again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man
leads the dance. *Bacon, Essay* 33.
But you perhaps expect a modish feast,
With am'rous songs and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryd. Juu*.
DANCER. *n. f.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art
of dancing.
He at Philippi kept
His sword 'en like a dancer, while I strook
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra*.
Musicians and dancers take some truce
With these your pleasing labours; for great use
As much weariness as perfection brings. *Dome*.
The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was
no graceful goer. *Watson*.
It is a usual practice in these times for our funambulous,
or dancers on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying.
Wilkins's Math. Magic.
He, perfect dancer! climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior*.
Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand
Had o'er the dancer's mind too great command. *Prior*.
DANCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches
the art of dancing.
The apes were taught their ape's tricks by a dancingmaster.
L'Estrange.
The legs of a dancingmaster, and the fingers of a musician,
fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regu-
lar and admirable motions. *Locke on Understanding*, sect. 4.
DANCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [*dancing* and *school*.] The school
where the art of dancing is taught.
They bid us to the English dancing-schools,
And teach lavolta's high, and swift couranto's;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shaksp. Henry V*.
A certain Egyptian king endowed a dancing-school for the
instruction of apes of quality. *L'Estrange*.
DANDELION. *n. f.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a
plant.
It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in
its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the
top. *Milner*.
For cowslips sweet, let dandelions spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead! *Gay's Pastoral*.
DANDIPRAT. *n. f.* [*dandiprat*, French.] A little fellow; an

DAN

urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in
contempt.
TO DANDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]
1. To fluke a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and
quiet him.
Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and
be dandled upon her knees. *Jf. lxvi. 12*.
Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites,
Of skip into our chamber thote sweet nights,
And, kiss'd and dand'ld on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see. *Dome*.
Courts are but superficial schools to dandle fools. *Watson*.
Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 344.
Motion occasional sleep, as we find by the common use of
rocking froward children in cradles, or dandling them in their
nurses arms. *Temple*.
2. To fondle; to treat like a child.
And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor dandle him for his own. *St. Tit. Andr*.
They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap;
and I am ashamed to be dandled thus, and cannot look in the
glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little
pretty matter. *Addison's Guardian*, N^o. 113.
3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles.
Captains do to dandle their doings, and dally in the service
to them committed, as if they would not have the enemy
subdued. *Spenser on Ireland*.
DANDLER. *n. f.* [from *dandle*.] He that dandles or fondles
children.
DANDRUFF. *n. f.* [often written *dandriff*, from *tan*, the itch,
and *brop*, forid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the
roots of the hair.
DANEWORT. *n. f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder,
or wallwort.
DANGER. *n. f.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Stimor*
derives it from *dammum*, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Atyphoe* from
danos, death, to which *Junius* seems inclined.] Risque;
hazard; peril.
They that fall on the sea, tell of the danger. *Eccles. xliii. 24*.
Our craft is in danger to be set at naught. *Acts, x. 27*.
I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this
to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence
of danger. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
More danger now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller*.
TO DANGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to
endanger.
Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The fides o' th' world may danger. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopat*.
DANGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; with-
out risque; exempt from danger.
He shewed no less magnanimity in dangerless despising, than
others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sid*.
DANGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full
of danger.
A man of an ill tongue is dangerous in his city. *Eccles. ix*.
All men counsel me to take away thy life, likely to bring
forth nothing but dangerous and wicked effects. *Sidney, b. ii*.
Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less dangerous part is left behind. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab*.
DANGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; peril-
ously; with danger.
But for your son, believe it, oh, believe it,
Most dangerous! you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
A sort of naughty persons
Have practis'd dangerous! against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shak. Hen. VI*.
It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand
so surely, to fall most dangerous! *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
Plutarch says Telefila, a noble lady, being dangerously sick,
was by the oracle advised to apply her mind to the muse and
poetry. *Peacham on Poetry*.
If it were so; which but to think were pride,
My constant love would dangerous! be tried. *Dryden*.
DANGEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard;
peril.
I shall not need to mind you of judging of the dangerousness
of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected. *Boyle*.
TO DANGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as
hang, hangle dangle.] To hang loose and quivering.
Go, bind thou up yond dangling apricocks. *Shak. R. II*.
He'd rather on a gibbet dangle,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras, p. iii*.
Codrus had but one leg; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out. *Dryden*.
With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith*.
But

DAR

But have you not with thought behold
The sword hang dangling o'er the field. *Prior*.
2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useless, harmless
follower.
The presbyterians, and other fanatics that dangle after
them, are well inclined to pull down the present establish-
ment. *Swift*.
D'ANGLER. *n. f.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about wo-
men only to waste time.
A dangler is of neither sex. *Ralph's Miscel*.
DANK. *adj.* [from *tunken*, Germ. *Skinner*.] Damp; humid;
moist; wet.
He her the maiden sleeping found,
On the dank and dirty ground. *Shaksp. Midf. Night's Dream*.
Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on stiff pinions, tour
The mid aerial sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii. l. 440.
Through each thicket, dank or dry,
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on
His midnight search. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix. l. 179.
Lawrence, of virtuous father, virtuous son,
Now that the fields are dank, and ways are mire,
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waste a sullen day? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.
By the rufly-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot flays. *Milton*.
Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My dank and dropping weeds
To the stern god of sea. *Milton*.
To wash the skins of beasts and fowls herewith, would
keep them from growing dank in moist weather. *Grew*.
DANKISH. *adj.* Somewhat dank.
They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dank and dankish vault at home,
There left me. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors*.
TO DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into
the water: a word, I believe, only used by anglers.
I have taught him how to catch a chub, by dapping with a
grasshopper. *Walton's Angler*.
DAPATICAL. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in
cheer. *Bailey*.
DAPPER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively
without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.
And on the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton*.
A pert dapper punk of a magpie, fancied the birds would
never be govern'd till himself should fit at the helm. *L'Estr*.
DAPPERLING. *n. f.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandi-
prat. *Ainsworth*.
DAPPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommele*.] Marked with
various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated; it is used
chiefly of animals.
My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think
of a lame horse, till they have run over all beings that are,
and then pitch on dapple. *Locke*.
TO DAPPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary;
to diversify with colours.
Certes, said she, I wot not how he light;
But under him a grey fessel did he wield,
Whose fides with dappled circles were enight. *Fairy Queen*.
The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey. *Shakespeare*.
Horses that are dappled, turn white; and old squirrels turn
grilly. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 85.
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton*.
I chose
The dappled pink, and blushing rose,
To deck my charming Cloe's hair. *Prior*.
The gods, to curse Pamela with her prayers,
Gave the gilt coach and dappled Flanders mares. *Pope*.
DAR. } *n. f.* A fish found in the Severn. *Bailey*.
DART. }
TO DARE. *v. n.* pret. I durst; part. I have dared. [*deapann*,
Saxon; *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpose;
not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.
I say 'tis copper. *Dar'st* thou be as good as thy word now?
—Why, Hal, thou know'st, as thou art but a man, I dare;
but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i*.
I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst
steal any thing adventurously. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.
Neither of them was of that temper as to dare any dan-
gerous fact. *Haywood*.
The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who durst his destiny controul. *Dryden*.
Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be
cautious and to dare, as occasion offers. *Dryden*.

DAR

We dare not build much upon such a notion or doctrine,
'till it be very fully examined. *Ham's Improv. of the Mind*.
TO DARE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy.
Never in my life
Did hear challenge urg'd more modestly,
Unless a brother should a brother dare
To gentle exercise and proof of arms. *Shaksp. Henry IV*.
Here he stands:
Take but possession of her with a touch;
I dare thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakespeare*.
He had many days, in this proud manner, come half seas
over; and sometimes passing further, came and lay at the
mouth of the harbour, and, as it were, daring them to fight.
Knolly's History of the Turks.
Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even
defy and dare providence to the face. *South*.
All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And dare all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roscommon*.
Time! I dare thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden*.
Presumptuous wretch! with mortal art to dare
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville*.
TO DARE Larks. To catch them by means of a looking-glass,
which keeps them in amaze 'till caught; to amaze.
Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round
nets, not much unlike that which is used for daring larks. *Carew*.
As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight. *Dryden*.
DARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.
Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Caesar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra*.
DAREFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defiance.
We might have met them da'ful, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
DARING. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearless;
courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.
The last Georgick has indeed many metaphors, but not
so daring as this; for human thoughts and passions may be
more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant.
Addison's Essays on the Georgicks.
The song too daring, and the theme too great. *Prior*.
Grieve not, O daring prince! that noble heart. *Pope*.
DARINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; courageously;
fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.
Some of the great principles of religion are every day
openly and daringly attacked from the press. *Atterbury*.
Your brother, fir'd with fucells,
Too daringly upon the foe did press. *Halifax*.
DARINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *daring*.] Boldness.
DARK. *adj.* [*scopce*, Saxon.]
1. Not light; without light.
Fleance, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the fate of that dark hour. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.
While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it dark. *Waller*.
2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.
If the plague be somewhat dark, and the plague spread not
in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. *1 Lev. xiii. 6*.
In Muscovy itself the generality of the people are more
inclined to have dark coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle*.
3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.
Thou wretched daughter of a dark old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus*.
4. Opaque; not transparent.
5. Obscure; not perspicuous.
What may seem dark at the first, will afterwards be found
more plain. *Hobbes, b. i. sect. 1*.
Mean time we shall express our darker purpose. *Shaksp*.
6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.
The age, wherein he liv'd, was dark; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see. *Demb*.
7. Gloomy; not cheerful.
All men of dark tempers, according to their degree of
melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their
humours. *Addison on Italy*.
DARK. *n. f.*
1. Darknels; obscurity; want of light.
Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n's peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold, hold! *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii. l. 45.
Whereas seeing requires light, and a free medium, and a
right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark immured,
and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.
2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.
All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one,
I suppose he means, that is in the dark, and thinks it proper
to continue so. *Atterbury*.
3. Want